In memory of

all those who sacrificed themselves for the establishment, maintenance and sustenance of Tamil sovereignty and her non-compromising nature.

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Structures of Tamil Eelam: A Handbook

Phoenix – the Next Generation

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Foreword

A decade has passed since the genocidal massacres at Mullivaikkal alongside the destruction of Tamil politico-military resistance as embodied by the LTTE. It is considered the darkest phase of the Tamil people's history, facilitated with the complicity of world hegemons and executed by the institutions of the Sri Lankan state and its various ruling Sinhala elites. Prior to its destruction and continued in its aftermath, multiple attempts have been made by these forces to extinguish the spirit of national resistance amongst Eelam Tamils. Similarly, they seek to cloud the collective memory about the revolutionary institutions and cultural praxis which was organized by the masses for the masses to sustain and shape such a spirit towards the struggle for sovereignty, socialist egalitarianism and national unity. They have tried to disintegrate or contain the collective memory, silence the principle of the Tamil revolutionary political struggle, and to blight the legacy of our revolutionaries. Albeit many have been led astray, forgotten, or given up in the diaspora, the continued national oppression and the spirit of resistance is given expression through the continued struggle waged by the Eelam Tamils in the homeland against the structures and processes of the unitary state of Sri Lanka. This book, Structures of Tamil Eelam (SOTE), is a manifestation of the continued will of the Eelam Tamil youth of the diaspora, the commitment to carry forth the revolutionary tradition of political resistance as embedded in the Eelam Tamil national political mobilization, and to apply the principle of self-reliance. This handbook is an attempt to document and theorize the LTTE's system of self-rule and governance. It provides a look into what was

sought to be and eventually destroyed. The LTTE organized a self-governance model for the interests of oppressed Eelam Tamil masses despite the then ongoing military and political efforts by the unitary state and its imperialist allies towards the destruction – both physical and ideological. The latter, is what has taken place in an unprecedented manner since Mullivaikkal.

Self-reliance in terms of ideological articulation is thus paramount, as ideological efforts are made to distort the revolutionary nature of the Tamil struggle for liberation. In that spirit, youth have organized themselves to protect, document and cultivate the collective memory of the political and governing practices of the LTTE. Hence visual memories have been collected, and research undertaken to provide a descriptive-overview of the socio-political institutions manifested as part of the struggle for national liberation.

It's a gust of life-giving air, in a terrain which has struggled to water its sprouts. Work of such nature – the documentation and the institutions to cultivate and coordinate such work – will secure the ideological capabilities necessary to aid the current phase of the political struggles of our people. These are expressed within the environment which emerged after Mullivaikkal.

With this we are reminded of the resilience of the youth who continue in solidarity with the commitment towards attaining justice and sovereignty for their brothers and sisters in the homeland shackled by the unitary state of Sri Lanka.

- Athithan J.

Preface

Glimpses of Tamil Eelam (GoTE) was established as a social media effort in 2017 to archive and reflect upon the functioning of the de- facto Tamil Eelam state. At a time where elements of Tamil Eelam are commercialised, the core value of GoTE is to stress its ideology through the examination of first hand images. Through examining the various cross-sections of Tamil Eelam at a fleeting glance, the objectives of this initiative encompassed the fundamental principle of establishing an online presence to foster political discourse regarding the struggle amongst Eelam Tamils. Images were posted daily with accompanying informative passages to foster education regarding the past in encouraging individual reflection of the prospective of the future in gaining justice for Eelam Tamils. GoTE was simultaneously operated on the social media platforms of Instagram and Facebook where posts were made in English on Instagram to target a young universal audience and in Tamil on Facebook to target a wider Tamil audience.

Following the destruction of the de-facto state, Tamils have been left in a condition of structural limbo. However, the structures which were established and sustained within the de-facto state of Tamil Eelam are reflective of the highly organised and cohesive nature of governance established within the Tamil nation.

Whilst some of these structures remain functional to this day, it must be noted that they do not reflect the strength of the administrative and functional capabilities of Tamil governance as it existed before 2009. To comprehend the grandeur of these frameworks, it is essential to view the capacity of the state of Tamil Eelam in its functional form. This is instrumental to understand the high level of political foresight employed in the development of Tamil autonomy. These institutions serve to be not only a reminder of the integrity and legitimacy of the state, but also the uncompromising nature of Tamil sovereignty.

GoTE's posts operated in a structural manner with multiple collections and sub-series' published as a component of the initiative. Some of these include:

- Structures of Tamil Eelam (SoTE)
- Thalaivar's Collection
- Military Training Collection
- Eelam War IV Collection
- Sea Tigers Collection
- Citizens of Tamil Eelam
- Maaveerar of Tamil Eelam (MoTE)

However, GoTE's facebook account was removed on 21.04.18 and the Instagram account was later removed on 09.08.18. The censorship of these accounts by the two social media outlets are a reflection of the role of the international community in silencing the documentation of Tamil governance and her uncompromising legacy. GoTE explored the structural mechanisms that were established by Tamils in establishing their right to self-determination through state apparatus; ranging from their own judicial system to rehabilitation organisations

assisting the rebuilding of the lives of Tamils who were affected by the war. It further promoted unity in reflecting upon the strength that existed within the nation before the destruction.

Furthermore, it was a bridge to educate the younger generations and incentivise reflection amongst older generations of the history of the state-sponsored oppression conducted against the Tamils. The pages were not operating to promote war, nor to glorify death or hatred.

As a summary of the integral institutions of Tamil Eelam, we aim to provide readers a fleeting glimpse at the framework of Eelam as an attempt to reinforce its importance in re-instating Tamil sovereignty. Many structures have not been included in this handbook due to a lack of information and sources and therefore do not serve complete justice to the strength of Tamil governance. However, we aim to add to the handbook through further research over the years. It must be noted that this initiative was undertaken solely on the basis of online and textual research. This handbook has been arranged in a summative manner to allow readers to comprehend the role of the structures of Tamil Eelam and the Tamil leadership in fostering both national and social liberation. As the first edition, this handbook is an attempt to fill the chasm of information which has been generated over the past decade. As a result, it is inevitable that this first step is missing many details and has not covered all of the institutional frameworks which existed within Tamil Eelam. Moreover, the strength of institutions and policies which facilitated social liberation within Tamil Eelam have only been addressed at

a glimpse. This includes the mechanisms used to establish Tamil Eelam as a leading exemplar state for gender equality through women's liberation. However, through collective efforts and continued data retrieval, we aim to complete this archival process in a holistic manner.

Almost 10 years since the destruction of Tamil sovereignty through the global conspiracy conducted at Mullivaikkal, the ongoing nature of Tamil genocide reiterates the need for Eelam Tamils to understand the fundamentals of our struggle in formulating a legitimate path for a permanent political solution for the Tamil struggle. As the first publication of *Phoenix - the Next Generation*, Structures of Tamil Eelam: A Handbook is one such step in engaging in such an initiative through paving the knowledge-based foundations for a forthcoming generation.

Through reflecting upon the structural integrity of our cohesive Tamil nation, the strength of neither the sovereignty established within the de-facto state of Tamil Eelam, nor her historical sovereignty can be denied. As Eelam youth, we stand at the forefront of our struggle in reiterating that Tamil sovereignty cannot be compromised.

வெல்வது உறுதி

- Senchudar Gemini

Introduction

Homeland. Nationhood. Self-autonomy. These were the fundamentals on which the nation of Tamil Eelam built and administered its state structures.

Ten years ago these state structures were deliberately destroyed.

From a seed, the Tamil nation flourished and was at the doorstep of independence. Today, the proud history of such self-governance and those capable of recounting its grandeur continue to be targeted, and any trace of a Tamil de-facto state that once existed, has been concealed or eradicated. The lack of ethnic protection measures over the last decade has seen a surge in the intensity of such offensives.

In the aftermath of this devastating loss to humanity, it is vital that the vision, concept and history behind the establishment of these state structures be documented; not only to record the sinister intention behind its destruction, but also to archive the very existence of these structures-necessities fulfilled for a state to exist and function.

This book aims to be a preliminary step in a long journey towards documenting this history. It is an ongoing project and its completion, despite obstacles and challenges, will be achieved over time.

The components of genocide-such as massacres, land-grabbing, the destruction of the collective history of the Tamil nation and its forcible historical substitution with the Sinhala nation-are yet to succeed in implementing the Sinhala nation's agenda. To that end, the Sinhala nation and its allies have continued to be tireless in their attempts to destroy the Tamil identity and its ideologies.

This book can be considered as an attempt to preserve the ideologies and doctrines that safeguarded the de-facto state of Tamil Eelam until its occupation. Each chapter reveals the long history of how Tamil sovereignty and Tamil territorial integrity were not merely a concept, but were accomplished in practice. Findings have been categorised as follows: Political and Administrative Structures, Legal Structures, Media Structures, Economic and Financial Structures, Health Structures, Education, Arts and Culture and Social Structures.

This book depicts the importance placed upon political, social, economic and cultural aspects by a liberation organisation, which was also the world's first to have established all three branches of armed forces: army, navy and air force. In addition, this book documents the history of an unrecognised state which not only fought a war waged against it by a genocidal state, but also simultaneously worked towards social liberation and national welfare.

The Tamil struggle is one of righteousness, and the cry for the rights, justice and independence of the people of Tamil Eelam spans almost a century, comprising within it both political and military struggles.

Tamil leaders who believed that Tamils could live harmoniously with the Sinhala nation and worked tireless towards it were left betrayed. Sir Pon Arunachalam, who established the Ceylon National Congress in 1919, was forced to leave it and create the Ceylon Tamil League in 1922. This set the basis for 'Tamil Eelam'. Tamil leaders under the guidance of S.J.V. Chelvanayagam engaged in peaceful protests conducted with the aspirations of harmonious coexistence within a federal system, only to have violence unleashed upon them by the Sinhala nation.

Despite a change in leadership of the Sinhala nation, efforts to target the Tamil language, Tamil culture, Tamil people's education and their economy were continued. Massacres of Tamils, occupation of tradition Tamil lands and demographic changes saw an aggressive acceleration. Democratic spaces available to Tamils were quashed and political discrimination gained momentum. As a result, in 1976 Tamil leaders who once fought peacefully believing that the Tamil nation could coexist with the Sinhala nation, established the call for 'Tamil Eelam'. This received the foundational support from the Tamil people and became their democratic mandate.

The doctrine of Tamil Eelam with its long legacy was implemented within the era of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), with the vision of the national leader of Tamil Eelam, Veluppillai Prabhakaran, resulting in the creation and successful implementation of structures necessary for the functioning of a state. Each structure and its framework established under his leadership have been documented in these chapters.

Though Tamil Eelam lays occupied today with the Tamil people stripped of their sovereignty, the Tamil struggle continues. The creation of this book is an element of this struggle. Attempts to complete this project will continue to face multiple obstacles and challenges. However, we are ready to resist and comprehensive documentation of all facets of Tamil governance will certainly occur.

We will resolve to give new life to our history, and just as the phoenix bird we too will rise and invigorate our Tamil struggle.

- Bala Chanthiran

PART 1: Political & Administrative Structures

The logistical powerhouse of Tamil Eelam vested within the political and administrative structures which served the dual purpose of national and social liberation.

தமிழீழ தேசிய
VAIO

I

Tamil Eelam National Registry of Persons

The identity of Eelam Tamils has always remained one that is distinct within the island of Sri Lanka. Whilst various mechanisms were employed against its autonomy- ranging from the pressures of British colonialism to the Mahavamsa ideology – Tamil sovereignty reiterates the uncompromising nature of the collective Tamil identity. As a means of legitimate identification within the island, Tamil Eelam's National Registry of Persons was established.

The registry was inaugurated on 01.01.07 by the civil administration of the LTTE within Tamil Eelam. The inclusion of computerised and integrated registration numbers, alongside the intended distribution of identity cards to all citizens, allowed the unification of all data sectors. Sectors utilising the Tamil Eelam identity card included unique identification methods for:

- Tax records
- Credit records
- Student records
- Patient records

This would allow the cohesive administration of all institutions of the state. On the other hand, it must be noted that Sri Lanka's National ID card was mainly utilised as a form of photo identification and was not integrated with other data records in a computerised manner.

The first Identity Card of Tamil Eelam was distributed to the national leader of Tamil Eelam; Mr. Velupillai Prabhakaran. The cards were initially planned to be distributed amongst the cadres before the widespread distribution to all citizens with specialised permits. The development of identity cards and a national registry as a national institution of Tamil Eelam, effectively developed a modern and cohesive political space for Eelam Tamils. It is noteworthy that this institution encompassed both expatriates and current citizens to the best of its ability. The political space generated through these identification mechanisms further strengthened the sovereignty which the LTTE had established within Tamil Eelam.

II
Political offices

Political offices were established throughout Tamil Eelam as a part of the political wing of the LTTE. These political offices were separate to the central governing committee of the state. The purpose of these political offices was to assist the military efforts of reinstating Tamil sovereignty. They were headed by S.P. Tamilselvan and Anton Balasingham. Tamilselvan was the political leader and Anton Balasingham was the political advisor and ideologue.

The political wing and the military wing established a two - tier structure within the LTTE and hence the governance of Eelam. These political offices, thus functioned as a central point of political affairs and military support. Many cadres' funerals were conducted in such offices. They also engaged in maintaining cohesion within Tamil society. This is evident through the engagement of political offices in resettling internally displaced people within their respective districts.

These political offices existed throughout Eelam and were often bombed and attacked repeatedly in the hopes of diminishing the morale and cohesion that existed amongst the state's institutions. Most of these attacks were conducted using handmade grenades by unidentified persons. However, the offensive conducted in 2006 against the Amparai political office, was explicitly conducted by the Special Task Force (STF); the elite counter-insurgency wing of the Sri Lankan forces.

Office	Year of Attack	Nature of Attack
Mutur	2002	-
Vavuniya	2003	-
Batticoloa	2004	-
Batticoloa	2005	Around 4 attacks were conducted whitin the year
Periyakallar	2005	-
Kaluwanchikudy	2005	Looting and destruction
Aryampathi	2006	Arson attack
Amparai	2006	Special Task Force ambush repelled by the LTTE

The effective retaliatory measures undertaken in response to this blatant attack were a testament to the determination of Eelam Tamils in protecting Tamil sovereignty. However, the continued existence and functioning of such political institutions, served as an assurance to the citizens of Tamil Eelam regarding the maintenance of determination and safety within the de-facto state.

அரசியல் துறை
தமிழீழ விடுதலைப் புலிக
நகர் அலுவலகம்
திருக்கோணமலை.

அரசியல்துறை

III

People's Front of Liberation Tigers (PFLT)

The PFLT was a political party created by the LTTE in 1989 with the aims of establishing a political party that embodied the political ideals of Tamil Eelam. One of the roles of the PFLT was to engage in peace talks with the Premadasa regime.

It is notable that Mr Dilip Yogaratnam (Yogi) was the general secretary of this PFLT and the head of the LTTE's political wing in 1987. He was also the head of the Institute for Conflict Research which was based in the Vanni region. Whilst the PFLT was later dissolved, the establishment of a political party which was representative of the ideals of the Tamil Eelam state is another example of the institutions of Tamil Eelam and their role in establishing Tamil sovereignty.

However, for us to understand the 2009 genocide and the role of the international community in the destruction of the de-facto Tamil Eelam state, it is essential for us to reflect upon Yogi's speech on "Project Beacon", which reminds us of the global conspiracy involved in its destruction hence re-iterating that Tamil sovereignty cannot be compromised.

-P.F.L.T-

IV

The Transport Board of Tamil Eelam (TTB)

The Transport Board of Tamil Eelam (TTB) was officially inaugurated within Tamil Eelam on 11.03.06 within Tamil Eelam by the LTTE. 2 buses were initially utilised to provide transport services within Tamil Eelam as the GoSL had intentionally prevented government and other transport companies from providing services. Mr. S. Elilan, the LTTE's district political head for Trincomalee characterises the TTB as, "a boon solving the people's transport difficulties."

The TTB provided bus services which covered many villages including:

- Pattalipuram
- Nallur
- Upooral
- Cheenanveli
- Ilankaithuraimuhathuwaram

It must be noted that bus services were also provided for villages between Koonitheivu and Verugal within the Trincomalee district hence effectively filling the chasm which had been intentionally established by the GoSL. TTB's first bus service was provided in Trincomalee and covered many adjacent villages. It must be noted that this was the first of such a service to be conducted by the Tamil Eelam Transport service which spanned over 40kms of road. This particular service assisted almost 20,000 citizens of Tamil Eelam hence satisfying their transport needs and further developing the services and institutions of Tamil Eelam as a cohesive network.

Uninterrupted services across multiple routes - including the A9 route which remained a volatile area - the TTB service steadily grew to foster effective transportation services within Tamil Eelam. The establishment of such a strong service which grew to include over 200 buses left the GoSL with the task of combating such a service. It is known that the government engaged in the defacement of infrastructure and institutions of significance throughout Tamil Eelam as a form of psychological warfare. The transport service was targeted in a similar manner. However, the Tamil Eelam Transport Service continued to function, even within the Vanni region to ensure that the citizens of Tamil Eelam were provided with the services and rights which they were stripped of by the Sri Lankan government.

Through addressing the importance of infrastructure and transport services for a nation, the TTB further laid foundations for the development of the state of Tamil Eelam through connecting its citizens hence fostering social cohesion.

V

District Planning & Development Secretariat

As espoused by Mr. S. Elilan, "Economic and technological development of our nation, and social and cultural development of our people, are our focus. These, we will continue to do even while there may be periods of uncertainty and war."

Through the establishment of such an institution within Tamil Eelam, the foresight of the national leader is evident; especially in carving a strong and cohesive administrative institution for the entirety of the Tamil state to allow the effective functioning of society in times of both war and peace alike.

Following the ceasefire agreement in 2002, the policy of Tamil

Eelam has been to establish its institutional capacity in enforcing Tamil sovereignty. Such means were necessary for rehabilitation initiatives and the coordination of developmental initiatives.

The PDS was thus established in 2004 by the LTTE to, be "the pivotal unit that will identify the needs of the people and formulate plans to carry out quick implementation with the assistance of experts from the Tamil Diaspora" (S.P.Tamilselvan). Therefore, it must be noted that it is the existence of institutions such as the PDS that allowed the cohesive existence of a strong relationship between the Diaspora Tamils and the Eelam Tamils residing within the de-facto state, thus resulting in the development of a highly developed Eelam state.

The PDS was responsible for the integration of rehabilitation, reconciliation and resettlement plans provided by various organisations. The effectiveness of the PDS was especially evident through the 2004 Tsunami relief efforts that were undertaken through the central coordination of relief and aid from NGOs as well as their ground work in liaison with the LTTE Tsunami Task Force.

The success of the PDS and the Tamil Eelam state during that time period can be attributed to the focus upon the fulfilment of fundamental necessities and the establishment of centralised planning and coordination which allowed cohesion to exist internally within the vast Tamil nation-the Tamil Diaspora and Tamil Eelam.

PART 2: Legal Structures Law & Order of Tamil Eelam

Law and Order was successfully established within Tamil Eelam through two key administrative institutions. One being the Judicial System of Tamil Eelam which was headed by E. Pararajasingham and the Tamil Eelam Police organised by B. Nadesan.

தமிழீழ மாவட்ட நீதிமன்றம்
பட்டிப்பளை
மட்/அம்பாறை
DISTRIC COURT OF TAMIL EELAM
PADDIPPALAI
BT/AMPARAI

VI
The Judiciary

This judicial system within Tamil Eelam existed not only as a law and order system but also as the extension of her education sector as evident through the establishment of the Tamil Eelam College of Law in 1991.

Mr Pararajasingham goes on to explain that, "The purpose of the LTTE's legal system is to create a crime free environment. This is the essential foundation on which one can rebuild Tamil society to achieve economic development and prosperity,"- hence elucidating the necessity of a strong judicial system for the efficient development and integrity of a nation, thus preserving Tamil sovereignty.

The judicial structure of Tamil Eelam consisted of 6 district courts; Kilinochchi Court, Mallavi Court, Jeyapuram Court, Puthukkudiyiruppu Court , Trincomalee Court and Batticaloa Court. The 2 high courts of Tamil Eelam were the Kilinochchi and Mullaithivu Courts. It must be noted that a legislative department was formed in 2005. Key influencers within this department included Mr Pararajasingham and S. P. Tamilselvan. Each court had a Family Counselling Unit and under the direct orders of the national leader, all citizens of Tamil Eelam were subject to the legal system regardless of status or position if a violation of laws had occurred. Since its establishment, the courts of Tamil Eelam had heard 24, 000 cases and delivered judgements for 20, 000 within the

span of 10 years. The death sentence was used as a form of punishment against the crime of rape.

One of the significant milestones of the system remains the establishment of laws in favour of women as established in the 1994 Penal Code. These encompassed issues regarding property rights, rape, abortion, dowry etc. The introduction of legislation which defined the aspects of abuses in detail including the definition of "sexual abuses" at such a time, functioned as an instrumental feature of the state of Tamil Eelam. The establishment of such laws which facilitated spaces for a gender-equal society pre-dated many western countries. This hence functioned in a dualistic manner where national and social liberation mechanisms were simultaneously implemented.

A steady increase in sexual abuses and violence in recent times against Tamils have resulted in the widespread reflection of the protection and security that existed within Tamil Eelam.

The strength and efficiency of the judicial structure within Tamil Eelam is further characterised by Brigadier S.P. Tamilselvan's statement that, "Foreigners who visit Vanni tell us they are surprised that, they see a society where the Rule of Law prevails, where high social, moral and cultural values are still earnestly upheld."

Tamil Eelam's strong legal structures were established in a formidable manner within the dominion of South Asia. This hence posed as a threat for those who were against the statehood of Tamils thus resulting in its destruction alongside the de-facto state.

VII

Tamil Eelam Police

As mentioned by B. Nadesan, “We recruit personnel to Thamileelam Police from the general public and give classes before deploying them in active duty. Many recruits are victims of oppression under the Sri Lankan armed forces. Dedication shown by our police officers in rendering service to our community also contributed to the success of our police service.”

The Tamil Eelam police force consisted of many cross sections of the population and included many female officers within their ranks. The structure of such institutions often functioned as a microcosm in reflecting the representative society established within Tamil Eelam.

As the people's force, the Tamil Eelam police reflected the needs and security of the people allowing social and national interests to be preserved effectively, hence annulling criticisms regarding the Tamil Eelam police as a mere instrument of the authoritative rule of the LTTE. Rather, the essence of the state's police force was to dualistically function within the spheres of security and safety. Such core values are reflective of the significant role undertaken by the force in first-aid and rescue initiatives during the 2004 Tsunami operatives.

Established in 1991, the Tamil Eelam Police were centrally controlled from Kilinochchi (the administrative capital of Tamil Eelam) with local police stations administered in LTTE controlled areas. The low crime rates that existed within LTTE controlled areas remain as a result of the effective operation of the Tamil Eelam Police in maintaining social order and discipline throughout Tamil Eelam.

As a retired officer of the Sri Lankan Police Force, B. Nadesan was able to organise the Tamil Eelam police force as a more structured, effective and disciplined force in accordance with direct instructions from the national leader of Tamil Eelam himself.

Many liberation organisations establish militaristic control but fail to extend the power to establish autonomous legitamacy. However, through the effective application of legal mechanisms within Tamil Eelam until the destruction of the de-facto state, institutions such as the Tamil Eelam police force reflect the strength of Tamil Eelam as a state.

The image captured below was pictured on the 09.05.09, which reiterates how structures such as the Tamil Eelam Police remained uncompromising in their duties of protecting the citizens of Tamil Eelam. Their unrelenting stance portrayed through the unwavering fulfilment of their duties is a testament to the uncompromising nature of Tamil sovereignty.

PART 3: Media Structures

The emphasis placed upon the role of the media in influencing the perceptions, reactions and often output of a war are evident through the multiple media institutions of Tamil Eelam.

Multiple media institutions existed within the state of Tamil Eelam to cover the political and social needs of the Tamil people. Furthermore, many civil media initiatives functioned alongside those established within the state's government structure. Both magazines and newspapers were instrumental in such initiatives. Some of these include the newspapers, "Suthanthiraparavaigal" (Freedom Birds) and "Viduthalaipulikal" (Liberation Tigers) both of which were publications of various divisions of the LTTE. Predominantly known magazines also include, "Vilakku" (Lamp), "Velicham" (Light) and "Saalaram" (Window). These magazines were published by the Fine Arts and Culture division hence reflective of the interconnected nature of the institutions of Tamil Eelam in establishing and maintaining the de-facto state. These institutions and many more were instrumental in not only exposing the affairs which occured within the Tamil homeland, but also the sustenance of the Tamil identity.

An edition of Suthanthiraparavaigal (Freedom Birds)

An edition of Viduthalaipulikal (Liberation Tigers)

VIII

Eelanatham Newspaper

The Eelanatham newspaper was a daily newspaper edition initiated in 1989 with its base in Kilinochchi. The newspaper functioned in a regular manner to cover the reality of events which unfolded across Tamil Eelam and the island as a whole. Regardless of multiple attacks of the printing press, they continued to operate in; bunkers, under the palm trees and in multiple clandestine locations.

Despite the threats that the journalists and the members faced on a regular basis, Eelanatham continued to convey the news to the Tamil community without any significant interruptions. This was especially evident through its continued functioning despite the heavy censorship imposed following the fall of the Jaffna peninsula to the Sri Lankan army in 1995. Despite being faced with the multifaceted difficulties which pressurise any media organisation which operated within a conflict zone, Eelanatham thrived. This was especially enabled due to the steady evolution of the tools used by the organisation. These tools ranged from printing press machines and typewriters to the modern computer all of which were relocated multiple times. Eelanatham was displaced multiple times during the war with many of these displacements occurring within Kilinochchi alone. Despite this, the institution functioned relentlessly in recounting the reality of the events to the citizens of Tamil Eelam and the international community.

The national leader recognised the members of Eelanatham in 2003 in an event held to applaud 14 years of unceasing and uninterrupted publications by the press. The members who were recognised had been working for Eelanatham for over 7 years. P. Jeyaraj was the principal editor of Eelanatham at the time.

The resilience portrayed through the operation of this institution is indicative of the high level of organisation which existed within the structure of the state hence allowing the maintenance of social cohesion within Tamil Eelam. Eelanatham continues to operate as an online newspaper to this day hence reflective that Tamil sovereignty cannot be compromised.

Registered as a News Paper

ஈழநாதம் விசேட பதிப்பு

மக்கள் நாளிதழ் People's Daily

விலை 10.00 | திருவள்ளுவர் ஆண்டு 2038 | திங்கட்கிழமை 26-03-2007

கட்டுநாயக்கா விமானப்படைத்தளத்தின்

மூன்று விமானத் தரிப்பு நிலையங்கள்

வான்புலிகளின் தாக்குதலால் அழிப்பு!

தளத்தின் ஒரு பகுதியில் பெரும் தீ!

தமிழழ வானோடிகளுடன் தேசியத்தலைவர் அவர்கள்

சிறி.வான்படைக்கு ஏற்பட்ட இழப்பு

மகிந்த அரசால் இருட்டடிப்பு

சேதம் என்பதை விடத் தாக்குதலே

அரச தரப்பிற்கு அதிர்ச்சியளித்தது!

கொழும்பு ஆய்வாளர் தெரிவிப்பு

மக்களின் வாழ்வுக்கு அச்சுறுத்தலாக

இனங்காணப்பட்ட தளம் மீது தாக்குதல்

தாக்குதலுக்கு முற்படும் விடுதலைப்புலிகளின் வான்படை

தாக்குதலுக்கு தயாரான நிலையில் விடுதலைப்புலிகளின் வான்படையின் விமானங்கள்

இரு தாக்குதல் ஹெலிகள் அழிப்பு

மூன்று விமானப்படையினரும் பலி

வாழ்த்தி மகிழ்கிறது வல்ல தமிழ்த்தேசம்...

பல குண்டுத்தாக்குதல் சத்தங்கள்

தொடர்ச்சியாகக்கேட்டன

IX

Media Technology Institutes (MTI)

The MTI was established through the direct vision of the national leader of Tamil Eelam himself in reviving the influence of Tamil media in conveying the reality to the public: both in a domestic and international manner. It therefore became essential to create a new generation of media experts to actively and intellectually engage in affecting public opinion through effective media mechanisms.

A direct fund was established to finance this institution to assist the provision of relevant resources and education to the students of the institute to allow the development of strong Tamil media presence within the North - East region. The influence of Tamil media was expected to eventually penetrate into the international community to expose the onslaught faced by the Tamils on the island under the genocidal regime of Sri Lanka.

The first MTI was established in Ariviyal Nagar, Kilinochchi, with foundation stones laid in November 2004. D. Sivaram went onto emphasise that, “Journalists skilled in political and military analysis are important for the growth of any community.” Many senior journalists and academia were involved in the development of a curriculum for the institutes with a range of journalism topics covered in - depth in the training. The opening of the second MTI in Kilinochchi during 2006 saw the inauguration and successful development of educational infrastructure mechanisms within the state of Tamil Eelam.

This highly influenced the Tamil national infrastructure and established a highly skilled nation. It is notable that the establishment of this second MTI occurred following the enforced deaths of renowned of journalists Sivaram and Nadesan hence placing a greater emphasis upon the threat that Tamil journalism had become for the Sinhalese state and thus an effective reflection of the success of these such institutions. As further reiterated by Tamilselvan, “Those who assert control in the sphere of public opinion remain strong in their governance. Our national struggle should make gains in the area of media development to become an enviable force in shaping the sphere of public opinion.”

X

National Television of Tamil Eelam (NTT)

The NTT was a satellite news channel established from within Tamil Eelam to air the realities of the liberation struggle both nationally and internationally. This further extended the establishment of a strong media network to disseminate the reality of the struggles faced by the Tamils under the state-controlled atrocities conducted by the GoSL.

The NTT began broadcasting across Europe from Tamil Eelam on 26.03.05 with 15 minutes of news broadcast daily. This was later increased over time. Whilst the NTT was initially unable to broadcast across Southeast Asia, coverage across countries such as Pakistan, China, Bangladesh and Myanmar were effectively enabled on the 01.08.05. The launch of this broadcast was inaugurated with the presence of Naresh (the head of the LTTE's media unit) and Thaya (LTTE's media coordinator).

Whilst the LTTE's Nitharsanam Television broadcasting services telecasted throughout the Jaffna district during the 1980s, the institution was destroyed by the IPKF. The vision of Nitharsanam and many other media institutions of Tamil Eelam were further reflected through the NTT. As mentioned by D. Sivaram, "[the NTT] has introduced a new strategic dimension to Sri Lanka's ethnic divide," and thus addressed the "war of perceptions" which had emerged in this struggle. Extensive research conducted by the LTTE into the "CNN Effect" in regards with the operation of the NTT, is yet another example of the high level of foresight and vision with which the state of Tamil Eelam functioned – especially in the realm of global politics.

XI

Pulikalin Kural-The Voice of Tigers

"The voice of our radio must resound as a weapon of truth in opposition to the enemy's war of false information"
– the national leader

Due to the prevalence of misinformation during the early stages of the Eelam struggle regarding political and militaristic happenings, it became crucial for the operation of a neutral and unbiased media service. In order to suffice this deficiency, VOT was initially established as a newspaper service in 1988. However, in accordance with the national leader of Tamil Eelam's foresight regarding the necessity for a radio service, the VOT was later established as the first broadcasting service to convey neutral coverage of current affairs to the people of Tamil Eelam and was established on 21.11.90 by the LTTE. Despite the lack of many core sources and reliable electricity, the VOT continued to provide a quality broadcasting service to

the people of Tamil Eelam. Despite coming under constant attack, the VOT continued to operate until the destruction of the de-facto state where official broadcast ceased on the 15.05.2009.

The endurance portrayed through the continued existence of the VOT until the final stages of the war is a reflection of the high value of neutral media coverage within the state.

It must be noted that services were also provided in Sinhalese to allow information regarding the plight of Tamils to reach them. Pulikalinkural now operates as an online radio service to serve as a reminder of the strength and resolve that remains. The official online website was established on 26.11.2004. This continued service serves as a reminder, following the destruction of the de-facto state in 2009, that Tamil sovereignty is one that cannot be compromised.

Part 4: Economic & Financial Structures

A self-sufficient economic sector formed the crux of a self-sufficient, autonomous Tamil Eelam in reiterating her uncompromising independent stance.

XII

The Economic Consultancy House (TECH)

TECH was established in 1992 with the intent of the formulation and execution of, “economically viable, technically feasible and socially acceptable projects to enhance the quality of life of the people” {LTTE Peace Secretariat).

Similar to the TRO, TECH focused primarily on the relevance of economic development in the livelihood of these citizens of Tamil Eelam especially through the effective use of human skills and technology. This would hence foster an economically and technologically independent community. TECH projects were established in multiple areas throughout Tamil Eelam with projects addressing various sectors including:

1. Agriculture
2. Livestock development
3. Fisheries
4. Irrigation
5. Small industries
6. Eco-friendly housing
7. Alternative energy mechanisms
8. Food processing initiatives
9. Environmental protection
10. Vocational training opportunities
11. Construction
12. Integrated Model Farms
13. Income generation
14. Salt production
15. Human Resource development
16. Rural development

Through widely addressing such diverse sectors, this institution was hence a representation of a technology-orientated development model state in fostering economic and social growth.

Education

TECH's structures within the education sector catered for the needs of young students as well many adults within the community. These structures not only facilitated the education of young Tamil minds within the homeland but provided them with opportunities to apply and spread such knowledge within the community on a practical level to allow the economic and technological development of the Tamil Eelam state. They further encouraged the upskilling of many adults within the society to increase productivity, hence resulting in overall economic growth and development.

School structures

TECH established and funded the development of multiple school structures to improve education and employment opportunities. However, it is noteworthy that TECH also identified the need for foundational education structures such as pre-schools. Pre-schools were viewed as essential by TECH as they were necessary to establish a strong foundation of knowledge to facilitate effective learning amongst all students. The following pre-schools were established with the funding of TECH or operated under its administration.

Name	Funded by	Year established
Mullaithivu Pre-School	TECH Japan	2006
Muttaiyankattu Pre-School	Asker og Bærum Tamiler Inayam (Norway)	2006

Furthermore, TECH supported many other existing schools throughout Tamil Eelam. Such assistance was enabled through the donation of stationery, solar panels and solar lighting systems. It is in similar vain that TECH established many IT centres across schools in Mullaitvu with the first of such centres opened at Puthukudiyir-uppu Maha Vidyalayam through funding provided by Tamil expa-triates.

Implemented By
TECH
Funded By DANIDA
Supported By
ILO
4R PROJECT
கணனிப் பயிற்சி நிலையம்
Computer Training Centre
வெள்ளாங்குளம்
Vellankulam
மன்னார்
Mannar

Training centres

TECH further established multiple training centres across Tamil Eelam to provide training and employment opportunities to her citizens. The following training centres were established through the direct funding of TECH or functioned under their administration:

Training Centre	Date Established	Location	Funded by
Technical College	21.05.2005	Mullaitivu	TECH
Bakery Training Centre	-	Illupaikadavai - (Mannar)	International Labour Organisation
Technical Institute	05.08.2005	-	London Tamil Refugee Training and Employment Centre
Palmyrah Handicraft Traning Centre	14.10.2005	Pallai	Local NGOs and ILO
Sewing Training Centre	-	Pooneryn	Danish International Development Agency & ILO
Centre for Animal Husbandry Training	-	Pooneryn	DANIDA & ILO
Tailoring Training Centre	09.2005	Odduchudan	TECH
Palmyrah Handicraft	02.03.2006	Pallamadhu - (Mannar)	ILO

It is to be noted that many of these training centres presented opportunities beyond the scope of their respective centres. This included the provision of language courses to allow beneficiaries to receive a holistic training experience.

Implemented By
Funded BY DAN
4R PROJECT
பனைசார் கைப்பணிப் பயிற்சி
Palmyrah Handicraft — Training
விடத்தல்தீவு
Vidaththaltivu
With the Support of
Palm Development Co-op Society (LTD)
02/03/2006 11:21 am

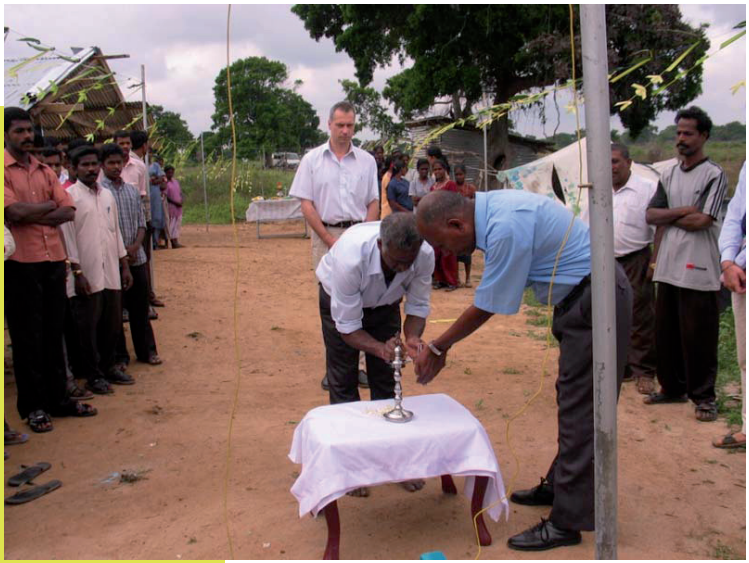
02/03/2006 12:07 pm

Laying of The Foundation Stone Ceremony
For Boat Yard Building & Training Center
04.01.2006
Boat Construction
Training Centre
Funded by SUSTAIN IHD
Implemented by TECH in consultation
With BBSU
SUSTAIN

An examination of the Technical Institute funded by London's TR TEC will allow us to gain an understanding regarding the functionality of these structures in fostering the overall development of Tamil Eelam. The efforts initiated at this training centre were commended and encouraged by the National Leader. Facilities opened at this training centre include the following but are not limited to:

- Reception hall
- Electronic labs
- Software labs
- Hardware labs
- Language department with a forum of languages
- Gymnastic hall

As mentioned by the deputy leader of the political wing, Mr. Thangan, "these training centres will encourage and equip those who attend [with] the necessary skills to build our nation." It is noteworthy that various other training programmes were conducted by TECH. These programmes were held at various locations outside a physical training centre environment to ensure that these opportunities were made accessible to all citizens. These programmes ranged from workshops for the development of sewing skills, to the development of saving skills and loans.



Technological centres

With technology forming the basis of many of TECH's projects, multiple technological facilities and training courses were established by TECH throughout the state. Regular recognition and graduation ceremonies saw the incentivisation of participation in these courses where many students were presented with diplomas.

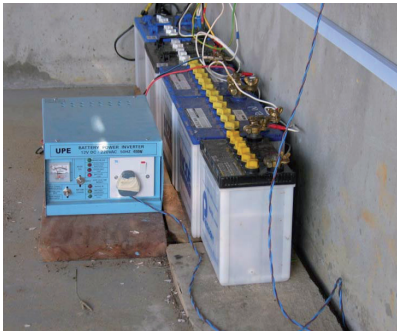
Whilst technical institutes and training centres were established as a part of large-scale TECH initiatives, technological facilities were established by TECH on a smaller-scale. These facilities increased the accessibility of sources. This included the establishment of multiple computer centres both within schools and as external facilities throughout the state.

The first-year anniversary of the Trincomalee branch of TECH was celebrated at the Sri Koneswara Hindu College Hall in Trincomalee. This event saw the recognition of students who were undergoing technological education at the TECH house in this district. 42 of these students were awarded for their successful completion of the City & Guilds computer training course by September 2005. It is noteworthy that this course was co-sponsored by London's TR TEC.

Similarly, Odduchudan Children's park was established in the Mullaithivu district with donations from schools in Australia with TECH representatives from France and Australia attending the facility's inauguration event.

Energy sector

TECH further engaged in sustainability projects through developing their energy sector. Alternative energy sources were introduced through incentivising the use of solar panels and wind mills throughout Tamil Eelam. It is noteworthy that schools were also presented with solar panels to improve the efficiency of technological equipment used by the schools. 15 such schools in Mannar received solar panels through the combined financial efforts of TECH branches in the USA and Mannar. The introduction of the sustainable use of alternative and reliable sources of energy to young children at schools further enabled the development of a more environmentally aware society within the state of Tamil Eelam hence resulting in economic development.



Agricultural sector

TECH's agricultural development programs were a reflection of the vast scope of development that this institution fostered. This included the operation of an integrated Model Farm in Kilinochchi and agricultural research initiatives which allowed the establishment and sustenance of the agricultural sector within Tamil Eelam.

Mechanisation was one of the forms of technology introduced by TECH in the year 2000 to improve salt production at Elephant Pass. Funds were provided by UNICEF for this initiative. This provided permanent employment opportunities for around 300 individuals. Seasonal employment opportunities were also a dominant feature within this sector. Overall these salterns provided employment for around 1000 individuals. It is noteworthy that when these salterns were under the control of the Sri Lankan defence forces between 1990 and 2000, the salterns were shut down. Once the LTTE re-captured the pass in 2000, TECH was able to introduce mechanisation methods which essentially resulted in the revival of salt production within the area.

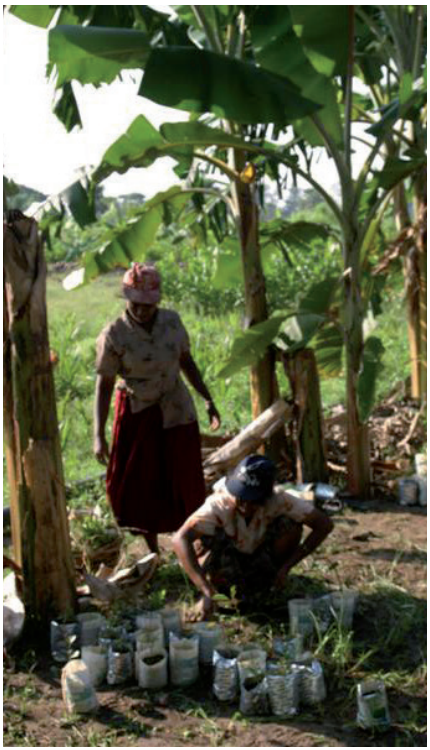
Salt production at Elephant Pass and Kurunchativu, improved by mechanisation processes.

Integrated Model Farm – Kilinochchi

The farm provided essential resources and skills for farmers and aimed to spread the knowledge to all members of the agricultural sector with regular workshops including:

- Training for farmers
- Seed for the paddy
- Small grains for harvest
- Seedlings for:
  - Fruits
  - Tree
  - Vegetables
- Fertilisers
- Improved breeding techniques of:
  - Cattle
  - Poultry

The combination of skills and resources facilitated effective usage of the arid land which was predominantly found throughout Tamil Eelam hence boosting the productivity of the agricultural industry thus ultimately resulting in economic development and growth.



Integrated Model Farm at Vaddakatchi, Kilinochchi

Research initiatives

Agricultural research initiatives were further introduced by TECH as a developmental program allowing future sustenance and development of the industry. The initiatives fostered research which adressed the prevention of the effect of diseases upon flora and fauna, the re-evaluation of wind and solar energy mechanisms as well as the development of new forms of irrigation including experimentation in micro-irrigation methods.

Weather monitoring and forecasting centre (WMC)

Similarly, the administrative branch of Tamil Eelam established a WMC to operate under the administration of TECH and NGOs operating within Tamil Eelam. The WMC was established in Bharathipuram, Kilinochchi on 26.11.05. The monitoring centre functioned dualistically as a central alert office with advanced technologies which alerted citizens regarding forthcoming intense weather conditions including tsunami warnings. These alerts would be received directly from notable monitoring centres from the US, hence providing the citizens and structures of Tamil Eelam efficient time to prepare themselves against the calamities of natural disasters. Following the detrimental impacts upon Tamil Eelam due to the 2004 Tsunami, such a mechanism would function as a highly defensive mechanism in safeguarding the citizens of Tamil Eelam against natural disasters.

Instruments utilised by the WMC included aneroid barometers and wind anemometers. The facilities endeavored to obtain satellite weather data to further advance the technological abilities of the facility to foster affective monitoring and forecasting within the area.

The foresight involved in the operation of these initiatives within this sector are further indicative of the highly structured nature of the state of Tamil Eelam.

காலநிலை அவதானிப்பு நிலை
தமிழீழம்
WEATHER MONITORING CENT
TAMILEELAM
BARATHIPURAM KIL

Financial sector

Whilst it is evident that TECH was instrumental in the economic development of Tamil Eelam, TECH further imposed mechanisms to develop the financial sector. One such instrument includes the operation of a Rural Development Bank which provided accounts and loans addressing the sectors of agriculture, employment and business.

Solar loans, entrepreneurship opportunities and training initiatives were provided to individuals through TECH's banking scheme hence fostering the long term development of Tamil Eelam's economy.

As a state - led enterprise development model of Tamil Eelam, TECH's institutions fostered the effective allocation of resources in stimulating such growth. With branches throughout the diaspora and affiliations with international and local NGOs, the projects conducted by TECH generated cohesion between the diaspora. This fostered a collective development of a functional autonomous Eelam state.

"Nutritional Security through Home Garden Projects" were conducted across several villages within Kilinochchi. These projects included training in the preparation of compost and natural pesticides as well as manure production. Training was also provided for the development of methods for cultivation. The projects were further funded with the provision of compost to initiate cultivation and finance to fence up to 400 square feet of the land required for production. (Image captured in 2007)

XIII

Tamil Eelam Economic Development Organisation (TEEDOR)

An Artificial Insemination Unit was established in Karadiyanaru, in the Batticoloa District on 27.06.03. This was established by the Health Commission's Livestock Breeding Unit and TEEDOR. It is noteworthy that TEEDOR had also established a research farm in Kilinochchi where research regarding experimental crops and the breeding of high quality livestock was conducted.

Seminars and skill building forums were facilitated by TEEDOR to further accelerate the development of sectors within the Tamil economy. One such seminar was conducted by TEEDOR at the AIU in Batticoloa on 04.07.03 discussing possible techniques to improve milk production mechanisms. Presence of specialists in facilitating these seminars, such as a lecturer in livestock breeding technology, Mr. Suntharalingam, indicates the high level of efficiency present within such Eelam institutions.

The emphasis placed on experimentation and developmental agricultural mechanisms allowed the accelerated development of production means within Tamil Eelam. The combination of science and nature portrayed the foresight involved in the institutions of Tamil Eelam. This facilitated economic and social development within the state as this provided employment opportunities and developed a skilled agricultural community hence promoting sustainable and productive economic growth. Initiatives such as these further promoted sustainable economic growth within Tamil Eelam.

செயற்கை முறையில் விந்தூட்டல்
ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION CENTRE OF LIVESTOCK

XIV

The People's Bank of Tamil Eelam

This institution posed as the epitomisation of the administrative and Socialist structural clarity that existed within Tamil Eelam. With a workforce consisting of 80% females within the institution, the emphasis placed upon the emancipation of women within the Socialist structure of the Tamil state is evident. Furthermore, the allocation of leadership roles to female employees demonstrates the respect, credibility and integrity given to roles such as a manager.

Furthermore, the neat presentation and uniformity amongst the bank employees demonstrate the equalisation of employees rather than the objectification of the females.

In addition, it must be noted that transgender employees were also appointed and treated with utmost respect and equality within the Tamil Eelam. This financial institution amongst many Tamil organisms represent the effective implementation of an equalitarian society as an independent, credible and effective force.

தமிழீழவைப்பகம் BANK OF TAMILEELAM

Amutham
Savings Pass Book
Bank Of Tamileelam
Savings Pass Book
Bank of Tamileelam

அடைவுப் பகுதி
PAWNING DEPT

தமிழீழவைப்பகம்
கிளிநொச்சி
BANK OF TAMILEELAM
KILINOCHCHI

தமிழீழவைப்பகம்
கிளிநொச்சி
BANK OF TAMILEELAM
KILINOCHCHI

School saving units-bank at school programme

School Saving Units were inaugurated as a part of the Bank of Tamil Eelam's "Bank at School" programme, with the aim of opening one in every district that had an operating Bank of Tamil Eelam branch within it. The first School Savings Unit was opened in late 2005 in the Kilinochchi district (Kilinochchi Central College). This was an entirely student managed programme providing them with practical economic knowledge and hence development. This was further representative of the well organised foresight involved in ensuring that social development occurred at all levels within the state.

020501126
020200175
020501124
020501134
020501122
Amutham

The savings account books provided to the students allowed them to keep track of their savings and expenditure hence allowing them to consider their needs and wants. This also encouraged the future generation of Tamil Eelam to be economically aware of their actions.

The managing director of the People's Bank of Tamil Eelam, Mr. Balakrishnan mentioned at the opening of the Mallavi School Savings Unit in 2006 that, "Bank at school saving programme promotes students to start thinking to attain the best economical resources in their future." This is hence reflective of the social and economic foresight which is portrayed through the implementation of this programme by the LTTE through the Bank of Tamil Eelam.

It is noteworthy that the Bank of Tamil Eelam operated even within the final minutes of the de-facto station where they set up a make-shift 'Bank' to serve the needs of the citizens. The unrelenting nature of the structure further reflects the unwavering stance assumed.

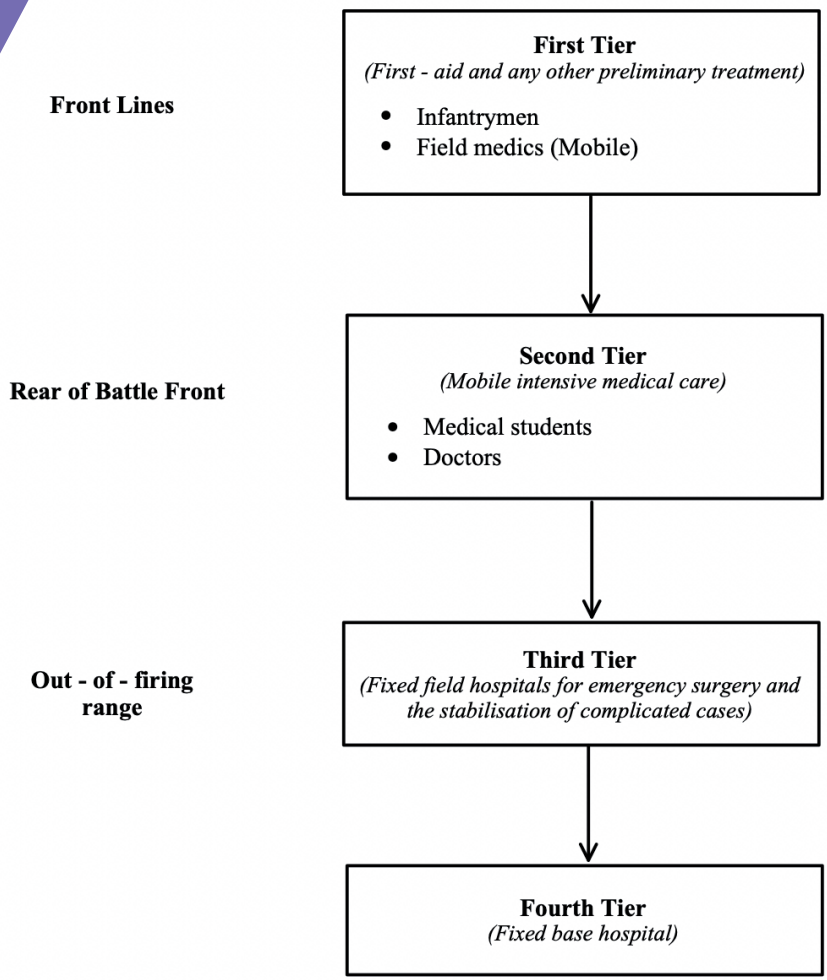
தமிழீழ வைப்பகம்
BANK OF TAMILEELAM

BANK OF TAMILEELAM

Part 5: Health structures

The sustenance of a physically and psychologically healthy people on both the war-front and throughout the Tamil homeland served as a cohesive force within Tamil Eelam.

Tamil Eelam's Health Service functioned on 2 fronts; the war front and the home front. The home front included mobile medical units and other ambulatory services which catered for the needs of the citizens of Tamil Eelam. Following the attack of Jaffna by the Sri Lankan armed forces in 1995 many civilian doctors were displaced with the citizens. It is noteworthy that during this time, the students of the Medical College of Tamil Eelam managed those hospitals independently. The necessity for the presence of health services on the battle front resulted in the development of a four – tiered system in 1993 to successfully manage battle offensives and were structured as indicated:



*An additional unofficial tier was further managed to facilitate reconstructive procedures.

XV

Awareness Programs

AIDS Awareness Program

HIV, AIDS and defertilisation were some of the mechanisms used by the Sri Lankan government to destroy the family network and hence social cohesion within Tamil Eelam. It must be noted that such oppression continues to be implemented against Tamils as a form of structural genocide to this day.

The LTTE engaged in an intensive AIDS Awareness Campaign to destruct social misconceptions regarding AIDS and to protect the people of Tamil Eelam. High rates of AIDS emphasised the need for such an awareness campaign to protect the people. Such a campaign was initiated in 2003.

This campaign was coordinated by the Political Division of the LTTE, the Infectious Diseases Unit of the Tamil Eelam Health Service, and many other health students and workers. The deputy leader of the political wing, Mr. S. Thangan mentions the importance of such campaigns in combatting forms of structural genocide through his statement that, "we take the campaign against AIDS as seriously as the war we fought to protect our people's rights. When war is unleashed on a people, the enemy deploys many methods to destroy their culture and fundamental social values." Through combining the political, educational and health sectors, this awareness campaign was conducted within Tamil Eelam and allowed information to be distributed to the citizens of Tamil Eelam in an effective manner. This awareness campaign further deconstructed misconceptions regarding AIDS awareness and hence encouraged a healthy discourse to be established within the society of Tamil Eelam. This further allowed the issue to be addressed in an effective manner, preventing its impacts upon society.

The campaign included the distribution of leaflets, the display of informative posters in public places and direct door to door interactions between volunteers who were engaged in this campaign with the public. Public announcements regarding such a campaign were made through speakers on vehicles to further encourage more volunteers to assist in the campaign.

The level of foresight involved in the implementation of the campaign through the combined efforts of multiple sectors of Tamil Eelam emphasise the importance placed upon the wellbeing of citizens within the state. The deconstruction of social stereotypes through such campaigns further facilitated the development of a more cohesive and united Tamil Eelam.

Tuberculosis Awareness Program

Tamil Eelam Health Services Sector organised a Tuberculosis awareness program in Mulangavil. These clinics were sponsored by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). This awareness program was conducted on 19.04.06, with screenings of tuberculosis awareness videos and a medical clinic. Almost 500 residents from the Kilinochchi District received the provisions of this program.

Through the implementation of this program many cases of tuberculosis were identified and hence addressed and referred to the district hospital for further investigation.

The Dental unit of the Tamil Eelam Health Service joined the programs conducted in Mulangavil to simultaneous conduct dental awareness programs hence benefitting citizens of Tamil Eelam in a dualistic manner.

XVI
LTTE Medical Corps

A nation's medical cops are conventionally established for the care and treatment of cadres wounded in field operations. However, the integration of the LTTE's military corps with free medical clinic services are an indication of the emphasis placed upon the sustenance of health throughout all of Tamil Eelam to facilitate the development of a strong nation. Furthermore, through liaising with the Tamil Eelam Health Service, the LTTEs medical corps aimed to raise the morale of not only the cadres but also the citizens of Tamil Eelam. The restoration of morale strengthened the Tamils' resolve and hence social cohesion and unity within the de-facto state.

The lack of governmental services provided by the GoSL to the citizens of Tamil Eelam was a clear representation of the biased distribution of state resources within Sri Lanka. In addition to the lack of medicines in the North - East, the employment status of health practitioners and local health volunteers were in a constant state of limbo.

Such restrictions prevented the citizens of Tamil Eelam from receiving quality medical services. As a result, the Tamil Eelam Health Service sector conducted free medical service clinics to ensure that the citizens of Eelam had universal access to health services.

In March 2006, one such free medical clinic was conducted in the Batticoloa district for school children and their families. Alongside health volunteers, members of the Liberation Tigers Medical Corps also participated in conducting these medical clinics.

In addition to providing free health services through these clinics, the Tamil Eelam Health Service further facilitated health awareness programs for the residents of these villages. By 1998, the medical corps effectively managed 5 hospitals throughout Tamil Eelam.

The foresight involved in the necessity of medical services for the sustenance of a nation is another testament to the cohesive strength of Tamil Eelam.

XVII
Medical College of Tamil Eelam

The Medical College of Tamil Eelam was established in 1992 as one of the foundational efforts of the Tamil Eelam Health Service. During a time period where medical services were denied by the Indian and Sri Lankan governments, the national leader came to the conclusion that the state required doctors of her own to further propel self-sufficiency.

70 cadres enlisted within the LTTE were selected by the administration to undergo education at the Medical College of Tamil Eelam in 1992 and 1993. These cadres were of various academic backgrounds ranging from high school to university graduates, hence reflective of the accessible nature of medical education which is universally known as an elitist academic venture. However, this is not to undermine the legitimacy of the rigour with which the course was conducted. It is noteworthy that students were removed from the program if they were not capable of meeting the standards required. The course was conducted in conjunction with the University of Jaffna with structured, practicals, lectures and examinations.

The course extended over a longer period than conventional medical degrees as it was interrupted by practical experience on the war-front and natural disasters which diverted the need of these students. However, the crisis situations provided the medical students with first-hand experience of war medicine within the first year of their studies, hence establishing them as well-rounded medical practitioners. A lack of equipment or sources did not stunt the work of these students in locations such as field hospitals but rather incentivised critical thinking to fill such voids.

The first batch of students at the Medical College of Tamil Eelam celebrated their graduation ceremony in December 2005. 30 students graduated at the end of the course and were dispatched to their positions as doctors across Tamil Eelam to serve and protect the people of the state.

XVIII
Medical Units

Lt. Col. Koushalyan's Medical Mobile Service

The Lt. Col Koushalyan Mobile Medical Service (KMMS) was established to serve those within Tamil Eelam who faced hardships in accessing basic medical care. The medical camps run by the KMMS were often conducted in conjunction with other institutions such as the Thiyagi Thileepan Medical Service, who provide consultation assistance as well as the rural development bank who assist with the operation of the camps.

Whilst medical services such as surgery, dental assistance and medical consultation were provided at these mobile medical camps itself, volunteers ensured that all citizens received assistance and quality medical treatment at home through conducting health awareness programmes.

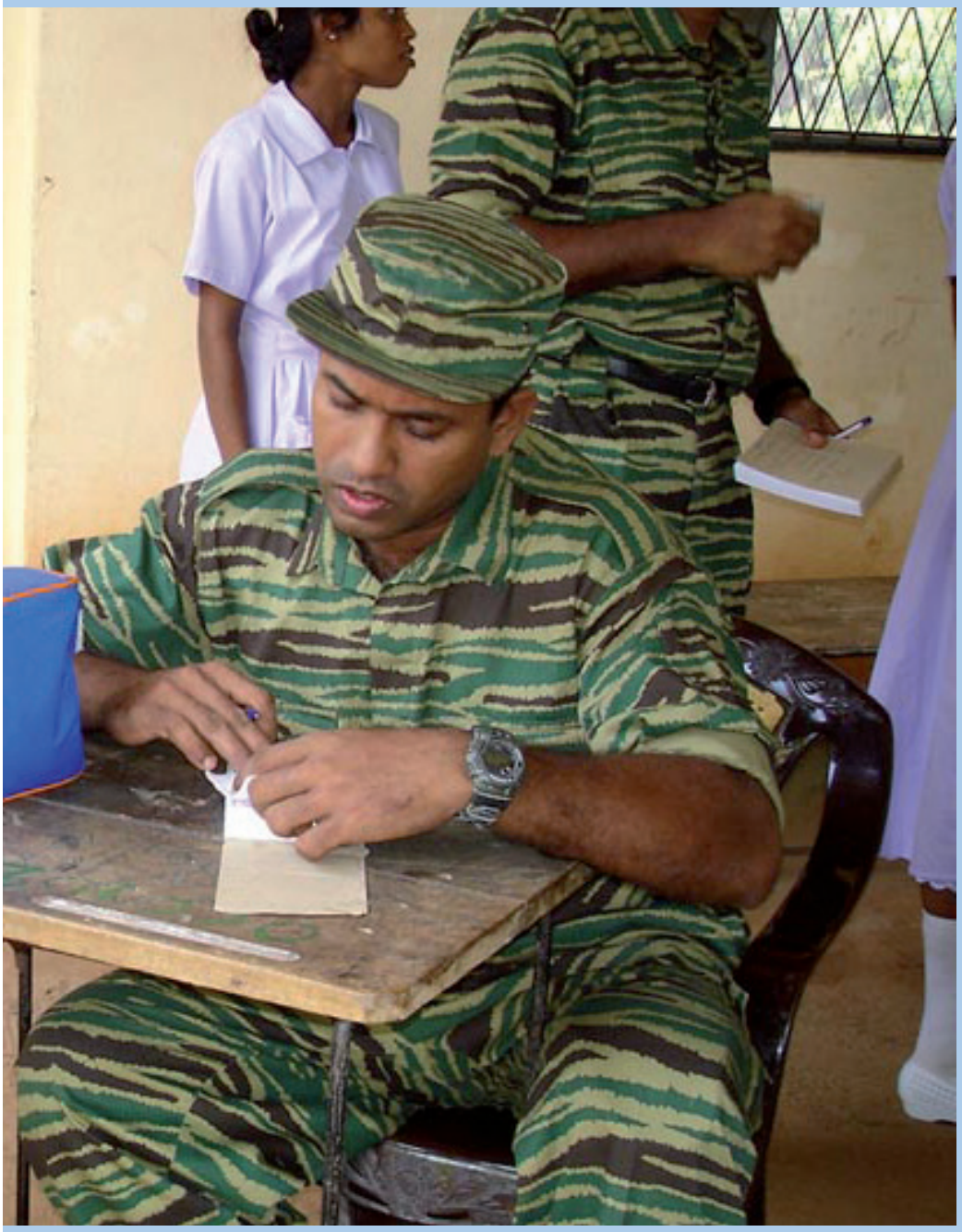
Such awareness programmes were undertaken through door- to-door visits made by medical volunteers. The foresight involved in the creation of such institutions within the state of Tamil Eelam is indicative of the emphasis placed upon universal access to quality medical treatment for the sustenance and development of the Tamil state.

Lt. Col. Thileepan Medical Unit

"Our national leader's objective is not only to regain our lost traditional homeland but also to build a Tamil nation with healthy and talented people. Our national leader works with total dedication towards this goal." - Mr. S. Elilan [Trincomalee Political Head]

The Lt. Col. Thileepan Medical Unit was one such institution which fostered the enaction of the national leader's vision. The first Thileepan Medical Unit was established in February 2002 in Katsilaimadu within the Vanni region. The 11th dispensary was later opened in Pattalipuram in Muttur East on 03.06.04. 11 dispensaries were developed through Tamil Eelam within a short amount of time hence fostering the effective provision of medical services and support to the citizens of Tamil Eelam.

The Thileepan Medical Units function 24 hours a day allowing citizens to be provided with health services at all times at these such dispensaries. These units were crucial in providing assistance for the many internally displaced people, especially during the final stages of Eelam War IV.



Mr Arun, the head of the Thileepan Medical Units further emphasises how the, “Medical officers working in our dispensaries are not only engaged in treating patients but also dedicated for the uplift of the residents living in remote villages in the spheres of social and economic development.” This is a testament to how the medical officers of this institution facilitated health, social and economic development throughout Tamil Eelam hence functioning as a multi-dimensional structure.

This unit was functional until the destruction of the de-facto Tamil Eelam state in May 2009. Footage of Lt. Col. Thileepan Medical Unit officers treating citizens of Tamil Eelam in IDP settlements in Vanni from 04.03.09 indicates the effective operation of the structures of Tamil Eelam during the final stages of Eelam War IV. This footage further indicates the presence of an Eelanatham office nearby the IDP settlement hence indicative of the cohesive existence of the state during times of crises. Whilst these institutions were destructed with Tamil sovereignty in 2009, they serve to be a reminder that Tamil sovereignty cannot be compromised.

Part 6: Education

Despite the heavily influenced government sector of education, the frameworks established within the de-facto state structure laid the foundational stones for a knowledge-based society.

சமூகக் கல்வியும்
வரலாறும்
ஆண்டு
6

XIX
Textbooks

The education system remained one which was heavily influenced by the Sri Lankan government. *The Sinhala Only Act* (1956) heavily influenced education and employment opportunities presented to Tamils. The curriculum made accessible to Tamils was also influenced in a similar manner by the GoSL to negate the history of the Eelam Tamils where a falsified account was taught to students across the island. In an attempt to retaliate such offensives, the LTTE engaged in the development of textbooks which covered the fundamental aspects of the Tamil identity to ensure that the students of Tamil Eelam grew as one aware of their legacy. The publication of 'Social studies & culture' textbooks were one such attempt in reviving collective memorialisation and knowledge.

XX

English Language Colleges

“Eelam Tamils have excelled in military science and geo-political affairs at an international level. For our people to acquire skills and knowledge to succeed at the global level, opportunity and facilities to attain high levels of proficiency in English is critical” - B. Nadesan (Political wing head, LTTE)

In lieu with the words of Nadesan, English language colleges were established throughout Eelam for the purpose of increasing skills and proficiency in the English Language. This was enabled through the generation of English Teachers through such ELCs, thus fulfilling the shortage of proficient English teachers in the North East.

The first such ELC was opened in Kilinochchi in September 2004 with all colleges funded by the Tamil Rehabilitation Organisation (TRO). Mrs Margaret Pararajasingham was appointed the principal of the college at the time. These ELCs were structured to cater for English learning at various levels of proficiency including beginner, elementary and intermediate. The role of this institution paved a significant milestone in the future economic and political success of Tamil Eelam as it fostered the personal empowerment and development of the ELC students who become fluent in the use of the English language.

The significance of the success of this institution highlights the development of a dynamic, intelligent and productive society as per the vision of the national leader. The significance and success of this is further emphasised by B. Nadesan in saying that, “Training programs, such as those conducted in this college, ensure that our people are protected from the conspiracy of the Sinhalese government. The convocation events at ELC highlight the fact that development of the Tamil people can never be curtailed by the government; and the events symbolize our collective dreams and demonstrate our determination to achieve our dreams.

AWARD

LOMA AWARD
Learn to Impart
English Language College

XXI

Free Kids' Computer Parks

FKCPs were initiated with the first of such parks established in Kilinochchi on the 26.09.04 with the aims of establishing a strong e-society within the de-facto state of Tamil Eelam. It was intended to establish FKCPs in every part of the northeast. These FKCPs were jointly managed by the Students' Organisation of Tamil Eelam as well as by the Tamil Information Technology Association (TAITA).

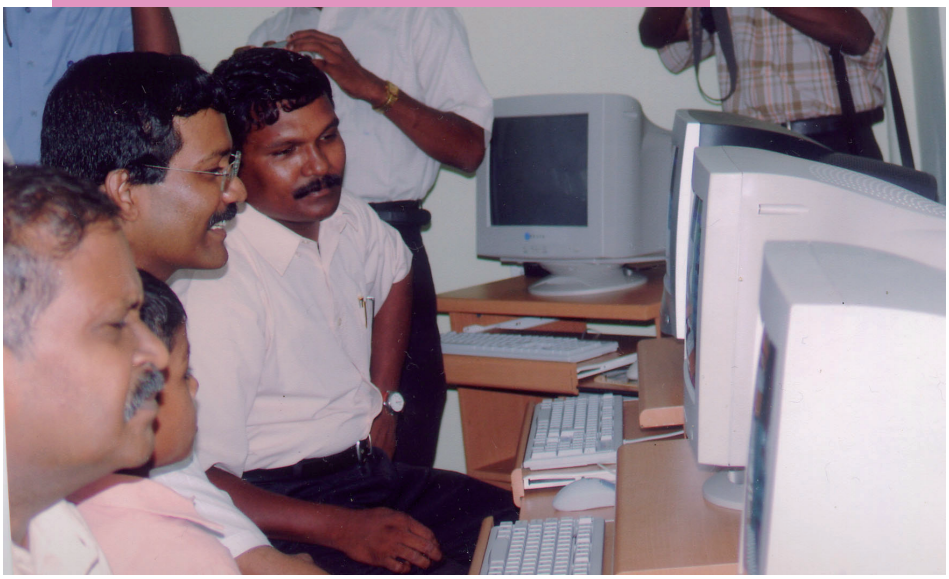
The Students' Organisation of Tamil Eelam provided financial assistance in the establishment of the building for Kilinochchi FKCP whilst the technology equipment was provided by London's Kanaka Thurkai Amman Temple in the UK. This is hence reflective of the strength of the combined efforts of both the diaspora and Eelam Tamils in the establishment of the state of Tamil Eelam. Foundations for a FKCP in Mullaitivu were also laid with the aims of completion by 2005.

Children attend 3 - month courses at the parks where they were taught basic computer IT skills by specifically trained teachers. The Kilinochchi FKCP included a multimedia unit where kits and software were used to teach the students English in conjunction with computing skills to facilitate their further learning. The program aimed to assist those who lacked the facilities to educate their children regarding basic IT skills either at home or at school.

The foresight involved in the establishment of this institution is evident through the words of Mr. Nalan (head of the Students' Organisation of Tamil Eelam); "Our objective is to spread computer literacy among the Tamil people. Our leader wants to create an e-society in the Tamil homeland. It is the foundation on which he plans to build an efficient e-government for our people. The best way to do it is to invest knowledge of Information Technology in our children. This is the idea that inspired the Free Kids Computer Parks (FKCP)."

Libraries were established throughout the Tamil homeland under the direct instructions of the national leader to further foster the growth of an intellectual society. These were instrumental in the logistical development of each village. However, this was not the sole purpose of the establishment of libraries throughout Tamil Eelam.

Jaffna Library existed as a crowned jewel for academics within the Tamil homeland. The library saw the documentation of Tamil literature and historical texts and writings in many forms and was an archival heritage site. This library functioned as an instrumental symbol of the Tamil identity. However, the renowned library was burnt in 1981. This was a state-sponsored attempt to destruct the history and identity of the Eelam Tamils. Whilst the library was rebuilt, some invaluable texts were lost to the ashes. Therefore, the introduction of libraries throughout the homeland ensured the documentation of Tamil history and identity in resistance to the heavy censorship and data destruction attempts conducted by the Sri Lankan government.



Part 7: Arts & Culture

"Theatre and dance art forms have exceptional ability to captivate and motivate people. They evoke deep feelings of patriotism, promote creativity and foster sense of community service."
– national leader of Tamil Eelam V. Prabhakaran

XXII

The Fine Arts & Culture Division

“Our artists continue their special duty to translate the historical achievements of our fighters in appropriate forms for future generations to learn, appreciate and engage.”-V.Prabhakaran

This structure promoted, protected and sustained the arts produced by the artists of Eelam and recognised their such achievements whilst simultaneously engaging in the sustenance of Tamil culture within the state.

One such initiative was a 4-day arts and literature conference which was held in Jaffna between 19.10.02 and 23.10.02. Co-hosted with Nitharsanam (one of Tamil Eelam's media outlets), this conference functioned as a platform which addressed media and arts concerns hence evaluating the dualistic role of both institutions in vocalising the plight of Eelam Tamils on the island through various outlets in an effective manner. It is evident through the central theme of the conference –"Towards the horizons of human freedom: The Eelam Tamils' struggle for their rights and the role of art, literature and media"– that the purpose of such initiatives were instrumental in sustaining the inevitable link between the Tamil national struggle and the arts. It is noteworthy that authors, poets, writers, artists and journalists of Sinhala, Muslim, and Tamil Nadu backgrounds were present at this conference. Therefore, the functionality of this initiative can be understood

within the scope presented by the President of the Federation of Co-operative Societies in Jaffna, Mr. C.V.K.Sivagnanam through the statement that, "This conference will help us explain our stand to the Sinhala people. Tamils, Singhalese and Muslims are gathered here together. This is indispensable to foster better understanding."

Furthermore, multiple music competitions were conducted by the division even during displacements to protect and promote the concept of Tamil identity. These initiatives ensured that the citizens of Tamil Eelam remained engaged with their cultural values and arts even during times of crisis.

As a central part of a people's collective identity, the arts remain crucial in engaging the layman with identifying the struggles that they face and hence incentivising active engagement. Furthermore, it becomes essential for Tamils to utilise the arts to extend the message of their plight to external communities thus fostering effective pressure mechanisms against the oppressive government structures.

XXIII

Restaurants

Restaurants were established throughout the state of Tamil Eelam, not only to foster an environment for the creation and providence of pure Tamil food to the people of Tamil Eelam, but also to develop the economic strength of Tamil Eelam. This also allowed the sustenance of the Tamil culture through food and hence allowed the strengthening of the Tamil identity.

XXIV
Revolutionary Art

Through introducing ideals of Tamil sovereignty and determination through art forms, the presence of the idea of Tamil identity and autonomy is constantly kept afresh within the minds of the citizens. As an institutional feature of the state of Tamil Eelam, the arts were pivotal in evoking nationalistic desire towards Tamil identity and sovereignty.

With the change in the form of warfare, it is essential for Tamils to embrace various mechanisms to propel the struggle. Multiple music albums and singles with revolutionary music were one such tool employed to maintain national fervour amongst the population. Entire albums with over 10 songs were often released after significant offensives conducted by the LTTE to celebrate victories but also to boost morale during times of losses. Whilst it seems to be a simple gesture at first glance, the active engagement of the population in such a manner, deeply influenced the people of Tamil Eelam in their commitment with the struggle.

As per the words of the national leader, "The forms of the struggle may change but the aspiration of the struggle never does," it is essential for us as the Eelam Tamils to consider the role of other means in driving our movement. One of those remains the arts. With arts forming the backbone of a society's culture, it is essential for Eelam Tamils to understand that the arts are necessary in the struggle for the reinstatement of Tamil sovereignty and in gaining justice against the ongoing genocide.

மாவீரர் தினம்

கப்டன் சிதம்பரம்
கப்டன் ஜெயந்தன்
மேஜர் நிலவன்

மாவீரர் நினைவு மண்டபம்
வடக்கச்சிப் பிரதேசம்

போகமீடை கேட்கும் பிள்ளைகள்
தாயின் பரிவோடு தலைவர்
The daughter with
the request of depature
There our national leader
with mother's care

தமிழீழ விடுதலைப் புலிகள்
Liberation Tigers Of
TAMIL EELAM
கஸ்தூரியின்
ஆக்கங்கள்

பாதியில்
கவிதைகள்

காதலே
எனை வீழ்த்தாதே...

MP

சுதந்திரதரிசனம்

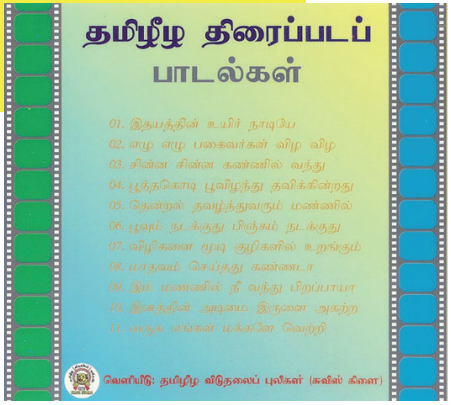
LTTE 1028
இசையமைத்துப் பாடியோர்: திரு. புஷ்பவனம் குப்புசாமி, திருமதி அனிதா குப்புசாமி
நெருப்பனைகள்
பாடல்கள்: காசி ஆனந்தன், புஷ்பவனம் குப்புசாமி
1. உலகத் தமிழினமே
2. பண்டைத் தமிழனை
3. ஓடுதய்யா தமிழீழ
4. சொல்லில் அடங்காத
5. தமிழன் தாய்
6. மாங்கிளியும்! மரம்
7. அடிமையாகத்
8. எங்கள் தமிழீழ
9. நாங்கள் கரைதேடும்
10. தாய் மண்ணே
11. அள்ளிக் கொடுங்க
12. சிரிப்பு! சிரிப்பு!!
பாடல்கள் ஆக்கம்:
1-6, 9, 11, 12
காசி ஆனந்தன்
7, 8, 10
புஷ்பவனம் குப்புசாமி
LTTE Records
நெருப்பனைகள்
LTTE 1028

நெருப்பனைகள்
'ஓயாத அலைகள் 3' வெற்றிச் சமரில்
வீர காவியம் படைத்த மாவீரர்களுக்கு
இந்த வெளியீடு சமர்ப்பணம்...
வெளியீடு:
அனைத்துலகச் செயலகம்
தமிழீழ விடுதலைப் புலிகள்

கரும்புலிகள்

(136)
தமிழீழ திரைப்படப் பாடல்கள்

தமிழீழ திரைப்படப் பாடல்கள்
இதில் வரும் 11 பாடல்களும் உயிர்ப்பு முகங்கள் பிஞ்சுமனம் ஆகிய திரைப்படப் பாடல்களினதும் ஒளிவீச்சில் வெளிவந்த பாடல்களினதும் தொகுப்பாகும்.
தமிழீழத்தில் அண்மையில் வெளிவந்த திரைப்படங்கள் சர்வதேச தரம் மிக்கதாக இருந்துள்ளன. அவற்றில் வெளிவந்த பாடல்களும் அவ்வாறே.
வெளியீடு: தமிழீழ விடுதலைப் புலிகள் (சுவிஸ் கிளை)
அட்டை ஓவியம்: தெ.சு.போஸ்
வடிவமைப்பு: போளிகோம். கூர்.


தமிழீழ திரைப்படப் பாடல்கள்
01. இதயத்தின் உயிர் நாடியே
02. எழு எழு பகைவர்கள் விழ விழ
03. சின்ன சின்ன கண்ணில் வந்து
04. பூத்தகொடி பூவிழுந்து தவிக்கின்றது
05. தென்றல் தவழ்ந்துவரும் மண்ணில்
06. பூவுயிர் நடக்குது பிஞ்சுகம் நடக்குது
07. விழிகளை மூடி குழிகளில் உறங்கும்
08. மாதவம் செய்தது கண்ணடா
09. இப் மண்ணில் நீ வந்து பிறப்பாயா
10. இனத்தின் அடிமை இருளை அகற்ற
11. வாழ்க எங்கள் மக்களே வெற்றி
வெளியீடு: தமிழீழ விடுதலைப் புலிகள் (சுவிஸ் கிளை)

விளைநிலம்
மீண்டெழும்

விருதலை வரும்
நாள்
வெளியீடு: தமிழீழ விடுதலைப் புலிகள் (சுவீடன் பிரிவகம்)

விடியலைத் தேடும் பறவைகள்
இசை:
விடுதலைப் புலிகள்
கலை பண்பாட்டுக் கழகம்
மீள் வெளியீடு: தமிழீழ விடுதலைப் புலிகள்
முதல் வெளியீடு: யாழ். பல்கலைக் கழக மாணவர்கள்
TAMIL EELAM

விடியலைத் தேடும் பறவைகள்
இசை:
விடுதலைப் புலிகள்
கலை பண்பாட்டுக் கழகம்
வெளியீடு: தமிழீழ விடுதலைப் புலிகள்
TAMIL EELAM

LTTE RECORDS 1020
விடியலைத் தேடும் பறவைகள்
1. விடுதலை வானத்தில் சிறகினை
2. தமிழ் மானம் என்பது பேச்சினில்
3. தவித்த தமிழ் இனம் விழித்து
4. இது ஒரு புதுவித அதிசயம்
5. தன்னுடலை மண் காக்க ஈந்த
6. களத்தில் நிற்கும் வேங்கைகளே
7. காவிய கானங்கள் கேட்கும்
8. வேங்கைகளே வேங்கைகளே வீர
9. கல்வியும் எங்கள் மூலதனம்
10. அப்புகாமி பெற்றெடுத்த (நாதஸ்வரம்)
இசை:
விடுதலைப் புலிகள்
கலை பண்பாட்டுக் கழகம்
விடியலைத் தேடும் பறவைகள்
மீள் வெளியீடு: தமிழீழ விடுதலைப் புலிகள்
முதல் வெளியீடு: யாழ். பல்கலைக் கழக மாணவர்கள்
LTTE RECORDS 1020
விடியலைத் தேடும் பறவைகள்

விடியலைத் தேடும் பறவைகள்
1. விடுதலை வானத்தில் சிறகினை
2. தமிழ் மானம் என்பது பேச்சினில்
3. தவித்த தமிழ் இனம் விழித்து
4. இது ஒரு புதுவித அதிசயம்
5. தன்னுடலை மண் காக்க ஈந்த
6. களத்தில் நிற்கும் வேங்கைகளே
7. காவிய கானங்கள் கேட்கும்
8. வேங்கைகளே வேங்கைகளே வீர
9. கல்வியும் எங்கள் மூலதனம்
10. அப்புகாமி பெற்றெடுத்த (நாதஸ்வரம்)
மீள் வெளியீடு: தமிழீழ விடுதலைப் புலிகள்
முதல் வெளியீடு: யாழ். பல்கலைக் கழக மாணவர்கள்

கடற்கருப்புலிகள்7
SEA TIGERS
TAMIL EELAM
COMPACT
disc
DIGITAL AUDIO

கடற்கருப்புலிகள்7
CACT-42
LTTE RECORDS
பாடல்
பாடலாசிரியர்
பாடியவர்
TAMIL EELAM
seatigers

கடற்கரும்புலிகள்7

கடற்கரும்புலிகள்7
புலிகளின் தாகம் தமிழீழத் தாயகம்

Part 8: Social Structures

The social aspect of the Tamil Eelam state fundamentally revolves around the doctrine of familial connections. A society built upon such familial sentiment, strengthens the unity with which she functions.

XXV
Rehabilitation initiatives

Anpucholai – An Oasis of Love

"Anpucholai" was a home for the elderly opened in the administrative capital of Tamil Eelam - Kilinochchi in June 2004 under the auspices of the the national leader of Tamil Eelam, V. Prabhakaran.

This home was avidly involved in the providence of care, necessities, protection and love for the parents of LTTE martyrs. Whilst it is to be noted that the sacrifices made by the martyrs and their families are incomparable, institutions such as Anpucholai indicate the significant emphasis placed upon the necessity of honouring the sacrifices made by the civilians and martyr families.

This remains fundamental to the movement as it encourages coherence, respect, unity and trust between the leadership and the people, where Tamil Eelam emerges not only as a nation, but a large extended Socialist society.

Mayori Ilam

A new building for Mayori Illam was opened ceremoniously in Vanni by the national leader in May 2005. Mayori Illam was an institution created for paralysed female cadres, empowering them to continue working both for themselves and the movement. These rehabilitation centres were established in the name of 2nd Lt. Col. Mayori - a female LTTE martyr. A similar establishment was initiated for paralysed male fighters which was known as Sri Illam. Both of these institutions were similar to Navam Arivukoodam in their intent and establishment.

Navam Arivukoodam

Navam Arivukoodam provided wounded cadres the opportunity to rehabilitate and engage in activities following their service in combat. These activities kept the cadres engaged and stimulated thus assisting their self-esteem. Music concerts and cultural events were organised and conducted by cadres at Navam Arivukoodam. Through hours of practice and dedication they performed through the band "Ragavengaigal" with performances titled, "Isaithulikal".

Lt. Col. Navam was known to be one of the many great marksmen within the LTTE and is known for many of his brave encounters with the Sri Lankan forces and the IPKF. However, it must be noted that Lt. Col. Navam engaged in his offensives with one arm as the other was removed during an earlier encounter with the Sri Lankan forces. It is in honour of Lt. Col. Navam and his vision that the national leader of Tamil Eelam established this institution to foster the inclusion of all citizens of Tamil Eelam within the movement.

Aware of the information that the national leader of Tamil Eelam and many other LTTE cadres were fighting from within the Manalaaru forest, the IPKF surrounded them. Operation Checkmate was launched by the IPKF in 1988 with the aims of capturing Mr. V. Prabhakaran. Lt. Col. Navam was responsible for the leader's protection during this operation with Brigadier Balraj as his deputy commander. Lt. Col. Navam and many other cadres relentlessly fought against the IPKF during this operation with the national leader himself commenting that, "If Navam was not there, then I would not be alive today."

22 13:04

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14 6:27

Vettimanai/ Victory Home- Counselling aid centre for mentally ill women

Vettimanai was a home that protected, treated and cared for psychologically affected women and was operated as one of 5 projects undertaken by the Women's Human Development WDU. This institution was one of the many centres operated by the TRO and provided assistance and opportunities for these women to recover and learn. Initially, Vettimanai was established in Udduvil, Jaffna in 1991 before relocating to Vanni in 1998. Records of the women housed at Vettimanai were maintained in an orderly fashion.

Activities conducted at Vettimanai for the inhabitants include:

- Poultry and dairy farming
- Weaving of coconut leaves for infrastructure
- Brick production

These activities occupied the inhabitants, but also provided them with life-skills which they could utilise following resettlement to establish business opportunities hence functioning as self-sustenance opportunities.

WOMEN

THE AUSPICES
2003

A sister centre in Kilinochchi accepted some of these women to continue treatment and rehabilitation back into their homes. It is noteworthy that this centre in Kilinochchi provided these women training in typing and computing. Of the 15 women transferred to the centre in Kilinochchi in Vettimanai, 8 were rehabilitated back with their families.

It is noteworthy that during Eelam War IV, civilian settlements near Vettimanai were targeted and attacked by SLAF bombers resulting in a rise in tension and instability amongst the inhabitants. The attack of such institutions, or areas near these institutions were used as both a direct and indirect mechanism of psychological warfare against the citizens of Eelam. Therefore, the effect of such an attack upon a home caring for psychologically impacted women would have the amplified psychological effect upon these women but also upon the wider community hence functioning as a multi-dimensional instrument of genocide.

White pigeon project/ Venpura

The White Pigeon Project began their initiatives in Jaffna in 1994 and became a registered organisation in 1996. As an affiliate organisation of the TRO, Venpura operated as an organisation with the aim of rehabilitating those disabled as a result of the adversaries of war. Free prosthetic services were provided to those affected hence allowing effective treatment but also rehabilitation of citizens of Tamil Eelam back into daily activities. The role of this organisation became instrumental in assisting all citizens of Tamil Eelam who were affected by a lack of limbs due to the high level of bombardments and land mines that existed throughout the island.

Prosthetic treatment was previously a highly expensive process due to a lack of equipment and resources. However, the establishment of the White Pigeon Project saw the development of arm and leg prosthetics from simple sources such as aluminium sheets and leather from military boots and belts. However, through the development of understanding regarding technology used in making prostheses and assistance from various TRO branches from the diaspora developments were made through the adaptation of the following methods/tools:

- Plaster-of-paris moulds and light weight fibre glass
- Computerised mechanical joints

தொழில்நுட்பக் கூடம்
TECHNICAL WORKSHOP
CHILDREN HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE
PROTECTED FROM THE EFFECTS OF CONFLICT

The White Pigeon project also operated training workshops run by German prosthetic expert, Mr. Hoger Thamm hence improving the production initiatives of local Venpura technicians. The organisation further expanded their operations to include mine clearing hence reflective of their attempts to address the root causes of amputation whilst also providing the mechanisms to treat and rehabilitate the repercussions faced by amputees through free prosthetic services. Moreover, details regarding those affected in the district were collected and constantly updated with details regarding almost 700 individuals were collected by 2003. Further sources provided include:

- Tricycles
- Wheelchairs
- Clutches
- Learning equipments

Venpura was a registered charity organisation in the United Kingdom and had offices throughout various areas in Eelam including

- Kullapiddy Road, Jaffna
- Konavil
- Kullapiddy
- Karadipokku junction
- Puthukkudiyiruppu

The operation of institutions such as these allowed all affected citizens of Tamil Eelam to obtain services that allowed their rehabilitation regardless of age, gender or status. As another egalitarian structure of Tamil Eelam, the White Pigeon Project emphasised the core values of the state of Tamil Eelam.

XXVI
Children's homes

Sencholai Children's Home

Sencholai children's home was officially opened by the national leader of Tamil Eelam, V. Prabhakaran on the 15.01.06 in Kilinochchi. This home was established for those children who had lost both their parents and initially was a home for young girls with a planned adjoining facility known as Kantharuban Arivucholai for young boys.

The campus included dining halls, study halls, kitchens and many other learning facilities with plans of establishing computer facilities and audio- visual facilities to aid the children in their learning and was reported to have housed 250 children.

Sencholai was initially developed by LTTE cadre Janani (Sudarmahal) on 22.10.1991 in Sandilippay and was relocated multiple times due to displacement and relocation.

Janani went onto mention that, "Here, we are all one family. We care for all of them. They are our close relatives. They have lost their parents not their identity." The children of this home received not only

SENCHCHOL

high levels of education and skill sets but also received the family that they had lost as a result of the war. Most children gained high levels of education and later became central figures within the structure of Tamil Eelam with some students progressing to become students in the Law College of Tamil Eelam.

Not only did this institution provide support and development for these affected children, but also prepared them as responsible citizens of Tamil Eelam. This proved to be a pivotal step in establishing the state of Tamil Eelam.

However, bombings and attacks conducted against homes such as Sencholai by the GoSL are an example of their attempts to dismantle the protection provided by such institutions to Eelam Tamils.

Senthalir Children's Home

Senthalir children's home was established for very young children who were abandoned, subject to poverty and those whose parents/ families who were unable to care for them. It has been reported that Senthalir housed around 80 children. Senthalir home was established as a Centre For Women's Development and Research (CWDR) project and was run with the support of many Tamil diaspora agencies and international charity organisations such as UNICEF. UNICEF had assisted in the building of a new dormitory within the campus.

Prior to the 2004 Tsunami, Senthalir was located in Mullaitivu. Scores of children perished as a result of the natural disaster. The home was run by Ms Selvi. Children's homes such as these allowed the protection of neglected children, providing them with care, support and education hence ensuring that all citizens of Tamil Eelam were taken care of. Protecting the children of Eelam from the harsh suppression of poverty through providing them with resources and support through homes like this further protected them from being deprived of education and resources in poverty-stricken situations. This allowed such children to develop into responsible citizens of the state.

Furthermore, it is noteworthy that during the air strike on Sencholai, Senthalir was also within the vicinity. Whilst safe zones themselves were a known manipulative phenomenon established by the GoSL, the confusion regarding the safety status of Senthalir had the desired effect upon civilians in shepherding them into the bombed area.

2008
Centre for women's Development & Rehabilitation
For Senthalir's Children affected by Tsunami
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

Epilogue

A decade on, the incidents of 18.05.2009 remain engrained within our identity as a symbol of the destruction of Tamil sovereignty. It must be noted that due to the ongoing nature of the structural genocide conducted, Mullivaikkal is not the final symbol of Tamil genocide.

Following 2009, the course of the Tamil struggle has been contained within the frameworks of insititions such as the United Nations and the doctrines of transitional justice mechanisms due to the beggar-esque role that has been assumed by the Eelam Tamils. For the advancement of our struggle, it is essential to reject the submissive, victimised perspective which has resulted in a decade of stagnation, to embrace a collective identity who will never forget the atrocities of 2009. The collective memory should then fuel the cohesive actions of the nation to allow progression within the movement.

The role of the diaspora becomes instrumental in the preservation and documentation of the history of the struggle whilst simultaneously engaging in its advancement. This essentially results in the revival of the political spaces

occupied by Eelam Tamils. As a result, such political spaces are continually destructed as a measure of counter-insurgency measures to prevent the sustenance of the Tamil identity. The history of our struggle and its institutional integrity paves the foundations of the Tamil identity and thus it becomes essential for surivivors to engage with us in recording the Eelam history in an active manner to strengthen the forthcoming phases of the movement.

As a result of the transformative era adapted by the Tamil struggle during current times, it becomes evident that various initiatives will emerge in its advancement. Regardless of the varied initiatives undertaken by the Tamil nation, it is essential for us to remember that we are continually targeted in a uniform manner across our various cross - sections to prevent the progression and protection of our movement. It becomes crucial for us to unite and engage together to cohesively progress without compromising the fundamental values of our identity and struggle-Tamil sovereignty cannot be compromised.

வீர வேங்கை
சின்னத்தம்பி
வீர வேங்கை
லவதாசன்
யோகராசா
பிரகாஸ்

வீர வேங்கை
கலையருவி
சின்னத்தம்பி
சந்திரமலர்

தியாகசீலம்
விரவேங்கை
அரித் தேவன்
செல்லத்துரை
ஜெயராசா

வீரவேங்கை
உள்ளம்: ரவி
கந்தசாமி
ரவிச்சந்திரன்
அலராதபுரம்
விரும்பிய:

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“நன்றி மறப்பது நன்றன்று நன்றல்லது
அன்றே மறப்பது நன்று”

“Tis never good to let the thought of good things
done thee pass away;
Of things not good, ‘tis good to rid thy memory
that very day”
- Thiruvalluvar (Thirukkural)

Both GoTE and SoTE would not have been possible without the support, assistance and guidance of many individuals and institutions. நன்றியறிதல் (thanksgiving) is a significant part of Tamil culture and the author would like to take this opportunity to appreciate and acknowledge all those who have been instrumental in this documentation process.

Firstly, the author would like to thank those who have provided the platform for youth to engage in this historical documentation of the legacy of the Tamil Eelam state. What began as a mere online campaign, has now developed into a foundational initiative which will spark renewed resolve and determination amongst our people to not only continue our struggle in an unrelenting manner, but to engage in the archival of the grandeur of the Tamil Eelam state to fill the void which has been growing in the past 10 years. The author would like to thank Phoenix-the Next Generation for reinstating the belief that youth can make credible political change within this community and for encouraging the publication of this book.

The Gnanalingeswarar Thirukoyil has been instrumental in preserving the Tamil identity with Tamil symbols and signifiers placed throughout the temple. The temple embodies the values upheld within the de-facto state and is another such step in fostering the sustenance of the Tamil identity amongst future generations. The author would also like to thank the Saivanerikoodam "Tamilskalary" for their continued support for the projects conducted by Phoenix-the Next Generation - namely with the annual hunger strike in remembrance of Lt. Col Thileepan which we conduct as a part of our political projects. The political spaces generated through institutions such as the Saivanerikoodam "Tamilskalary" form a crucial aspect of the future of the Tamil struggle.

Whilst a vision for this book existed amongst the team prior to the commencement of the GoTE initiative, the fire burgeoned within them once Facebook and Instagram banned the pages. Therefore, the author would like to acknowledge the role of these institutions in the development of this book. The team would also like to take this opportunity to thank all of those who supported the initiative during the active stages of GoTE, especially on Instagram where many of the followers actively retaliated by sharing a solidarity statement drafted by our team which directly condemned the actions of Instagram.

The TamilNet administration has remained instrumental in the simultaneous documentation of the legacy of the de-facto Tamil Eelam state as well as the coverage of current affairs within the island. The team would like to thank the administration for their continuous efforts as they provided us with a foundational platform to access primary sources for this handbook. Tamilnation.co is a similar website which has documented key texts and primary sources which further assist research-

ers through providing access to many texts which have been destructed or lost over the ages. The team is further thankful to all other authors and archivists who have been instrumental in the preservation of the history of Tamil Eelam.

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Once again, the author would like to thank all those who assisted us in this initiative on behalf of Phoenix-the Next Generation. We humbly request that we as a people take this decennium as an opportunity to continue with unity to not only engage in the documentation of the legacy of the de-facto state of Tamil Eelam, but to also progress the Tamil struggle with resistance in an uncompromising manner.

தமிழரின் தாகம், தமிழீழத் தாயகம்
வெல்வது உறுதி

Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIU	Artificial Insemination Unit
CNN	Cable News Network
CWDR	Centre for Women's Development and Research
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
ELC	English Language College
FKCP	Free Kids' Computer Park
GoSL	Government of Sri Lanka
GoTE	Glimpses of Tamil Eelam
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPKF	Indian Peace Keeping Forces
IT	Information Technology
KMMS	Lt. Col. Koushalyan's Medical Mobile Service
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
MoTE	Maaveerar of Tamil Eelam
MTI	Media Technology Institutes
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NTT	National Television of Tamil Eelam
PDS	District Planning & Development Secretariat
PFLT	People's Front of Liberation Tigers
SLAF	Sri Lankan Air Force
SoTE	Structures of Tamil Eelam
STF	Special Task Force (Elite counter-insurgency wing of the GoSL)
TAITA	Tamil Information Technology Association
TECH	The Economic Consultancy House
TEEDOR	Tamil Eelam Economic Development Organisation
TR TEC	Tamil Refugee Training and Employment Centre
TRO	Tamil Rehabilitation Organisation
TTB	Transport Board of Tamil Eelam
UK	United Kingdom
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
US	United States (USA)
USA	United States of America
VOT	Voice of Tigers
WMC	Weather monitoring & forecasting centre

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